

Scranton Tribune.

THE ONLY SCRANTON PAPER RECEIVING THE COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE GREATEST NEWS AGENCY IN THE WORLD.

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1901.

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STEEL STRIKE ABOUT ENDED

The New York Conference Has Resulted in Paving the Way for a Settlement.

BASIS OF CONFERENCE

Will Not Be Divulged Until Later in the Week—If Satisfactory to the General Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, the Conference Between Association and the Manufacturers Will Begin at Once—Shaffer and Williams Meet Morgan and Schwab in New York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, July 28.—The strike of the steel and tin workers of the Amalgamated Association against the United States Steel corporation will probably be ended by the conference held in New York Saturday between the officials of the United States Steel corporation and President T. J. Shaffer and Secretary John Williams, of the workers' organization, has resulted in paving the way for renewal of negotiations between the two conflicting interests. It is said that a basis for such a conference has been arrived at. This basis is still locked up in the minds of the officials of the two organizations and will not be divulged until later this week. If the basis is satisfactory to the general executive committee of the Amalgamated association, the conference between the association and the manufacturers will proceed at once. If, on the other hand, the basis is not what the Amalgamated association will permit to be considered as negotiable grounds, the strike will be continued with the same vigor as at present and with indefinite time for its ending.

The conference was held at the Hotel Hamilton in New York. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated association, returned from New York this morning. They left the metropolis at 3:30 o'clock Saturday night, after an eventful day. They had spent the hours in conference with the leading officials of the steel trust, had evaded all of the New York reporters, and came home with hopes for an early ending of the present contest, that is being fought so determinedly by both sides. It was known of the conference, but the greatest interest in the outcome was shown among the manufacturers. Vice-President Hope, of the Carnegie Steel company, said that he heard absolutely nothing of the results, and did not know that the conference was on. W. Jenks, general manager of the American Steel Hoop company, and Superintendent Harper, of the same company, were equally in the dark. Secretary Williams was found at the hotel this evening. Mr. Williams was courteous, and promptly admitted that he had been with President Shaffer in New York and had taken J. P. Morgan, but as to what had taken place there, he said he was obliged to secrecy and could not talk. If there was anything to be given out, it would have to come from President Shaffer, but he was positive President Shaffer would not be at liberty to talk for some days yet. When asked if the terms as printed in the papers this morning, which covered the settlement of the strike, were correct, he replied that they were purely guesswork. No terms could possibly be made without the full consent of the general executive committee of the organization. It is learned here that a meeting of the executive board has been called for Thursday.

Conference with Morgan.

Additional information regarding the New York meeting of the industrial leaders was afterwards picked up from reliable sources. It was stated that the two Amalgamated officials left Pittsburgh late on Friday night and when they arrived in New York went direct to the private office of Mr. Morgan in the banking house in Wall street. The meeting between the Pittsburgh men and Mr. Morgan lasted about 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At no time did the conference adjourn to the Empire building, where the head offices of the United States Steel corporation are located. During the conference, President C. M. Schwab and Judge E. H. Garry were present most of the time. Another conference was Mr. Dawkins, one of Mr. Morgan's partners. The Amalgamated officials directed their attention almost entirely to Mr. Morgan and President Schwab. They went over the grounds on which the strike began and discussed a settlement of the steel officials and giving their return. Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Williams left the office and spent their time away from public places, avoiding hotels and taking their meals in restaurants.

In explanation of the hurried trip that the two officers made to New York on Friday night, it was said that until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon neither of the officers knew that they would be required to leave Pittsburgh and had made plans for entirely different purposes. Prior to that time, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, manager of Harper Bros., the publishers, of New York, was a caller at the office of President Shaffer. When Colonel Harvey left, the invitation to go to New York had been extended and had been accepted. It was positively stated today that the meeting between the heads of the Amalgamated association and the United States Steel corporation was due to no other person or persons than Colonel Harvey, and that there were no others present at any time before or after the visit of Colonel Harvey to help the cause along. Colonel Harvey

FOREIGNERS TO LEAVE PEKING

The Chinese Negotiations Are Expected to Come to an End in Two Weeks.

ROCKHILL'S STATEMENT

He Reports That the Ministers Will Be Ready to Sign the Protocol Within Two Weeks—Russian Government Will No Further Press the Question of the Increase of Import Customs Duties Beyond 5 Per Cent. of Present Figure—The Indemnity to Be Converted Into Gold.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, July 28.—Confirmation of the amplex kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the ministers there for many weary months has just come to hand from the special commissioner, Mr. Rockhill. He adds to the general news already reported the news that the ministers will be ready to sign a protocol within two weeks that will result in the speedy withdrawal from China of all foreign troops except the local garrisons and those who will occupy the strategic points to be held under the treaty to protect the route between Peking and the sea.

The Russian government has signified its intention of not further pressing the question at present of the eventual increase of the import customs duties beyond 5 per cent, the present figure. It is agreed that in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the payment of interest and principal, the powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The imperial maritime customs are to be included in this arrangement. The British minister is satisfied with this arrangement, and the whole question of financial measures is therefore settled.

Indemnity in Gold.

The \$50,000,000 funds constituting the indemnity is to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the last value on April 1 last. In case the import duties are subsequently increased the free list will have to be abolished except for cereals; but it is understood that compensation will in that case be asked for, probably the financial participation of China in improving the waterways approaches of Shanghai and Tientsin. All the other principal points of the negotiation are now settled, and it is expected that the results will be summarized in the final protocol within two weeks, and that all the powers will become signatories.

In connection with the indemnity payments, a question has arisen whether the United States government will take its share of the bonds to be issued by China in American gold or in pounds sterling. The disposition of this government is to take the money in the form that will be the least burdensome to the Chinese government, and it is probable that the payments will be made in pounds sterling.

THE DROUTH BROKEN.

Rainfall Is Welcomed in Western Sections, Where Crops Are Sadly in Need of Moisture.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Atchison, Kan., July 28.—The drought in Northern Kansas, which has lasted without interruption since April 15, was broken last night and today. The Missouri Pacific railroad has received reports from all its stations, 200 miles westward from the Missouri river and northward into Nebraska, and all, except two or three, report a downpour of from a fourth of an inch to two inches. The rain was steady and lasted in most places for three or four hours. The parched earth absorbed the moisture as fast as it fell. While the recent rains have covered central and Southern Kansas, they had not touched the northern counties, up to within the last twenty-four hours.

Dubuque, Ia., July 28.—The drought has been broken by a rain fall of 1.56 inches. Reports from points in Iowa, west and north, show the storm is general, rain being especially heavy at Fort Dodge, Manson and Ackley. The highest temperature today was 87.1. Chicago, July 28.—For half an hour in Chicago today the percentage of humidity was 52, with the thermometer registering 90 in the shade. Not a breath of air was stirring at the time, and the atmosphere was suffocating. At 1 o'clock a heavy downpour of rain and a stiff breeze from the lake brought relief and in less than an hour the temperature had dropped sixteen degrees. Over three-quarters of an inch of rain fell during the afternoon. Line 38.—The bulletin issued late today over the state show that the rains which visited Nebraska last night and today, left the corn in many localities in better condition than at first thought. The fall of rain ranged from half an inch to three inches. This, while not of much help to the hay crop, will make good fodder in all corn fields and in many places will make from one-third to a full crop of corn. In some localities, however, there will be no corn.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, July 28.—The Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, bishop of Exeter, is dead. He was born in 1825. Washington, D. C., July 28.—Rear Admiral John Irwin, retired, died at his residence here late tonight, after an illness of several months due to a complication of diseases. He was 79 years of age. He entered the naval academy in 1847 and had a good war record. He leaves a wife and daughter and one son.

LOVING CUP TO CERVERA.

Lieutenant-Commander Hobson Indorses It and Asks the Honor of Heading the List.

THE EASTERN SITUATION

Sultan Agrees to Comply with Russian Demand for the Release of Servians Arrested in Albania.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Birmingham, N. Y., July 28.—Arthur Bird, esq., who is president of the association which proposes to present a testimonial loving cup to Admiral Cervera in recognition of his bravery before Santiago, has received the following letter from Lieutenant-Commander Hobson: Arthur Bird, esq., Sidney, N. Y. I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to thank you for the beautiful testimonial which you propose to present to Admiral Cervera. Such a tribute would indeed be a beautiful manifestation, in full keeping with the magnanimity and chivalry which characterized the conduct of the Spanish-American war. Would you allow me to suggest that in your efforts you include the chivalry side of the gallant admiral as well as the courageous character of the conduct of the Spanish-American war. Would you allow me to suggest that in your efforts you include the chivalry side of the gallant admiral as well as the courageous character of the conduct of the Spanish-American war.

THH CLAIMS OF FRANCE

Settlement Is Required in Connection with the French Owned Docks—All the Legations Are Making Representations Against Interference by the Porte in Decisions of the Sanitary Council.

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Constantinople, Saturday, July 27.—Yesterday the sultan agreed to comply with the demand by the Russian government for the release of the Servians recently arrested in Albania, together with the restoration of the arms taken, and for the recall of Djemal Bey, the Mutessarif of Pashitina, the instigator of the arrests. Notwithstanding this prompt compliance, the arrests were continued and today Russia repeated her demand in peremptory terms. France is pressing for a settlement in connection with the French owned docks, the contract calling for their purchase by Turkey. All the legations are making representations against interference by the Porte with the decisions of the sanitary council. The palace officials receive these protests with the utmost serenity, replying that the sultan is the sovereign of Turkey.

The Mad Mullah Routed.

Aden, Arabia, July 28.—In a fight between the Mad Mullah and the British, July 17, the former was routed, losing seventy killed. The British casualties were Lieutenant Fredericks and twelve men killed, and Lieutenant Dickson and twenty men wounded.

ENGINEERS ARE THE SUFFERERS

The Sympathy Strike Has Left Many of Them Out of Employment While Firemen Are at Work.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28.—The International Association of Stationary Engineers held a convention here today. There was quite a large attendance of delegates from this section of the anthracite region. The proceedings were secret and all the information the press committee would give out was that considerable routine business was transacted. It is understood that the strike of the stationary firemen caused a good deal of discussion. Many of the engineers went out in sympathy with the firemen and while all the firemen have got their old places back, there are some engineers who have not as yet been reinstated. Some of the speakers in the convention thought the engineers had not been treated fairly in the matter. They tried to help others and had to suffer for their generosity. The president of the convention, however, is said to have received assurances from the executive officers of the United Mine Workers that every effort will be made to secure the reinstatement of the engineers and that it would not be well to take any hasty action looking to the censure of the firemen or any other body of workmen employed in and about the mines. With this assurance the convention adjourned, trusting to the United Mine Workers to see that justice was done the engineers.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

About 4,000 Spectators Witness Exciting Events at Vailburg Track.

New York, July 28.—About 4,000 spectators witnessed some exciting sport at the Vailburg track tonight, but none of the professional stars were present. The bicycle world was represented by John King and Ben Monroe, of Moultrie, Ala., was the feature. Monroe won both heats easily and in the second announced that he would try for the record made by Vilas at Vailburg Beach on Saturday. Monroe rode steadily throughout and finished strong, making the distance in 7:57. The old figure was 7:47.45. The twenty-five mile unpaired (amateur) race was won by Edward Forrest, of Brooklyn, in 1:00.39, a new world's amateur record.

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Manager of Forest City Park, Wounds Thomas Mirtagh.

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Reene, N. H., July 28.—A fire early this morning, in the building of the Revere fire company, caused a loss of about \$75,000; insurance, \$40,000.

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THE NEW MAINE AFLOAT

Battleship Launched at Cramp's Shipyard and Named by Miss Anderson, of Portland, Me.

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Philadelphia, July 28.—The new battleship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose shapeless mass she lies in the harbor of Havana, was launched at the yard of the William Cramp's Sons' Ship and Engine Building company yesterday. One of the largest crowds that has ever seen a warship leave the ways at Cramp's yard was on hand, and patriotism ran wild as the ship left her cradle.

Although the number of invited guests was not large as usual, there was a good attendance of naval and civilian officials. The state of Maine was officially represented by Governor Hill and members of his staff. From Washington came Rear Admirals Bradford, Melville and Walker; Lieutenant-Commander Bailey, Captain Leary, former governor of Guam, and a number of bureau chiefs of the navy department.

President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, Captain Sigbee and other naval dignitaries who received invitations were unable to attend. It was the intention to have some of the survivors of the Maine witness the launch, but none were present. The honor of naming the ship was given to Miss Mary Preble Anderson, of Portland, Me., a descendant of the Preble family that has added fame to the naval honors of the country. Next to the ship itself, Miss Anderson was the center of interest, and her every movement was closely followed. At 10:30 Miss Anderson stepped upon the stand that had been erected at the bow of the hull. She was escorted by Henry S. Cramp, and was accompanied by Governor Hill, his staff, her parents and several members of her family. Before she arrived at the launching of the blocks from under the great mass of steel had begun, and all was ready when the tide slackened. Then the shoe piece, the last timber that held the ship, was saved in twain, and the vessel began to move. Before she had reached a foot, Miss Anderson, true to custom, struck the bow of the Maine a blow with the bottle of champagne and formally named her. As the vessel slid off the ways a great shout went up, and every steam craft in the vicinity began to blow its whistles. The Maine, after she reached midstream, was taken in tow by several tugs and brought to the shore. After the launch an informal luncheon was served in the mould loft of the shipyard.

The Maine is 56 per cent. finished. Her keel was laid in April, 1899, and the ship will be ready for transfer to the government in eighteen months or two months' time. The ship will depend upon the rapidity with which armor plates will be delivered.

The Maine is a sister ship of the Ohio, recently launched at the Union Iron works, San Francisco, and of the Missouri at the Newport News shipyard. She is 385 feet long on the load waterline, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches extreme breadth, and at a mean draught of 23 feet 6 inches displaces 12,220 tons. The main battery of the ship will consist of four 12-inch and sixteen 6-inch guns. Besides this, she will carry eight 14-pounders, eight 3-pounders and eight 1-pounders, and machine guns. She will also be supplied with two submerged torpedo tubes. The Maine will be designed to maintain a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The contract price of the hull and machinery alone is \$2,899,000. Her complement is 35 officers and 511 men.

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Governor Stone Announces His Appearances to the Commission.

Harrisburg, July 28.—Before leaving this city for his summer residence in the western part of the state Governor Stone late yesterday announced his appointments to the new capitol commission. The governor is president of the commission. The other four members are Hon. W. H. Graham, Allegheny; Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Lancaster; Edward Bailey, Harrisburg; the Hon. William P. Snyder, City. A meeting of the commission will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 20, when an architect will be decided upon. With the appointment of this commission the governor fulfills the important work left him by the legislature.

Mr. Graham succeeded Governor Stone in Congress and was at one time a member of the legislature and is prominently identified with western Pennsylvania politics. Dr. Schaeffer is superintendent of public instruction in the state. He is the only Democrat on the commission, but he has been continued in office by ex-Governor Hastings and Governor Stone regardless of political affiliations. Bailey is a prominent business man and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Senator Snyder is president of the senate and is by profession a doctor. He has been a member of the legislature for a number of years.

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KOCH'S VIEW IS NOT NEW

His Theory Regarding Human and Bovine Tuberculosis, However, Is Considered Important.

OPINION OF DR. BIGGS

Prof. Koch's Belief Has Not Been Fully Proved and Will Undoubtedly Be Strongly Contested—Sanitary Surveillance Would Be Simplified by the Acceptance of the Theory—Tuberculosis Not So Prevalent in New York City as It Was Fifteen Years Ago.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, in speaking to-day of Professor Koch's statement regarding tuberculosis said: "The importance of Professor Koch's claim that bovine and human tuberculosis are not mutually communicable, if shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and experimental observations which seem directly to contradict it. There is nothing absolutely new in the claim. Other observers have put forward essentially the same views. It cannot be said in any sense to be a discovery. If shown to be true, cannot be overestimated. He does not maintain, however, that it is fully proved, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested. While he adduces considerable evidence in its support, there are also many clinical, bacteriological and